

undue alarm." The excess of snow in the mountains of the basin gave rise to a number of amateur prophesies and widespread public expectation of extreme high water, and the persistent denial by the Weather Bureau of this probability undoubtedly prevented the expenditure of large sums of money that would otherwise have been spent for protective measures.

Other floods during July were in all cases of little magnitude and without damage. The report on the June rises in the St. Louis district is again deferred.

River and station	Flood stage	Above flood stages—dates		Crest	
		From—	To—	Stage	Date
ATLANTIC DRAINAGE					
Santee:	<i>Feet</i>			<i>Feet</i>	
Rimind, S. C. ....	12	20	25	13.3	July 23-24.
Ferguson, S. C. ....	12	23	28	12.6	July 26.
Saluda: Chappells, S. C. ....	14	19	19	14.0	July 19.
MISSISSIPPI DRAINAGE					
Mississippi:					
Vicksburg, Miss. ....	45	(1)	11	58.7	May 4.
Natchez, Miss. ....	46	(1)	10	56.5	May 1 and 4.
Angola, La. ....	45	(1)	13	57.5	May 15-17.
Baton Rouge, La. ....	35	(1)	14	47.8	May 15.
Donaldsonville, La. ....	28	(1)	8	37.1	May 15-17.
Illinois:					
Havana, Ill. ....	14	(1)	4	22.05	June 8.
Beardstown, Ill. ....	14	(1)	8	25.2	Apr. 26.
Pearl, Ill. ....	12	(1)	6	22.7	Apr. 26-27.
Missouri: Blair, Nebr. ....	16	(1)	3	16.8	June 26.
Osage: Osceola, Mo. ....	20	23	24	21.3	July 23.
Arkansas:					
Dodge City, Kans. ....	5	24	24	5.0	July 24.
Yancopin, Ark. ....	29	(1)	8	48.5	Apr. 20.
Cache: Patterson, Ark. ....	9	(1)	3	9.7	June 29-30.
Yazoo: Yazoo City, Miss. ....	25	(1)	12	37.4	May 5.
Sulphur: Ringo Crossing, Tex. ....	20	18	20	21.6	July 20.
WEST GULF DRAINAGE					
Trinity: Dallas, Tex. ....	25	16	17	28.6	July 17.
Rio Grande:					
San Benito, Tex. ....	23	(1)	(?)	24.6	June 25.
Brownsville, Tex. ....	18	(1)	(?)	18.4	June 23.
PACIFIC DRAINAGE					
Colorado: Parker, Ariz. ....	7	(1)	23	11.3	July 5 and 6.
Columbia:					
Marcus, Wash. ....	24	(1)	27	32.2	June 19-20.
Vancouver, Wash. ....	15	(1)	16	23.9	June 18-20.
Pend O'Reille: Newport, Wash. ....	16	(1)	13	23.7	June 22-23.
Williamette: Portland, Oreg. ....	15	(1)	14	23.0	June 19-20.

<sup>1</sup> Continued from last month.

<sup>2</sup> Below flood stage at 8 a. m., July 1, 1927.

### MEAN LAKE LEVELS DURING JULY, 1927

By UNITED STATES LAKE SURVEY

[Detroit, Mich., August 4, 1927]

The following data are reported in the "Notice to Mariners" of the above date:

Data	Lakes <sup>1</sup>			
	Superior	Michigan and Huron	Erie	Ontario
Mean level during July, 1927:	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Feet</i>
Above mean sea level at New York.....	602.69	579.55	572.16	246.01
Above or below—				
Mean stage of June, 1927.....	+0.36	+0.12	-0.04	-0.10
Mean stage of July, 1926.....	+1.83	+1.01	+0.96	+0.81
Average stage for July last 10 years.....	+0.62	-0.84	-0.32	-0.34
Highest recorded July stage.....	-1.13	-4.03	-2.25	-2.71
Lowest recorded July stage.....	+1.83	+1.01	+1.04	+1.42
Average departure (since 1860) of the July level from the June level.....	+0.21	+0.07	-0.04	-0.04

<sup>1</sup> Lake St. Clair's level: July, 1927, 574.99 feet.

### EFFECT OF WEATHER ON CROPS AND FARMING OPERATIONS, JULY, 1927

By J. B. KINCER

*General summary.*—Higher temperatures in Central and Northern States the first part of the month promoted better growth of warm-weather crops and mostly dry conditions, or only light to moderate showers, permitted generally good advance of field operations. Several days of abnormally warm weather east of the Great Plains were of especial benefit to the corn crop, but were rather unfavorable for winter grains in some central-northern districts. Rain was needed in northern areas from the upper Mississippi Valley eastward and locally elsewhere. In the Southeast drier weather favored cultivation, but in parts of the western Gulf area rather frequent showers hindered outdoor operations and there were some complaints of grassy fields. Moisture was still deficient from the upper Mississippi Valley eastward during the second decade, but the weather was favorable for harvesting and threshing in the grain area during most of the period.

During the latter part of the second decade rather widespread showers were timely and beneficial in most sections and the temperatures were favorable for rapid advance of most crops, with moisture conditions generally satisfactory, except for rather limited areas. Dry, sunny weather was again desired in the Southeast, but the warmer weather was especially favorable in the Northeast. In far western States more moisture was needed in some portions, but, in general, conditions were favorable. Rather cool weather during the last decade retarded the growth of warm-weather crops somewhat, but showers were helpful in previously dry sections, although at the close of the month it had again become droughty in the Lake region.

*Small grains.*—Winter wheat harvest made generally excellent advance during the first decade with cutting advancing at the close of the period north to Pennsylvania, southern Michigan, and northern Nebraska. Threshing advanced satisfactorily in the southern portion of the belt. Showers made conditions somewhat less favorable for cutting winter wheat during the second decade, but progress was mostly good and threshing made generally satisfactory advance. There was also some interruption to threshing during the last decade, but harvest was largely completed, except in the later districts. In the Spring Wheat Belt weather conditions continued favorable during the first decade and the crop made rapid advance, but rain was needed in some parts of North Dakota and Montana. Early spring wheat was heading to the northern part of the belt with stands and color satisfactory; there were reports of black rust, but no indications of general serious damage. The weather continued generally favorable during the remainder of the month and good advance was reported. There was some local cutting by the close of the month and the crop was filling and ripening very satisfactorily. Except for extensive reports of black stem rust in southern Minnesota, this disease was not widespread and much of the crop at the close of the month was believed to be too far advanced for material harm.

*Corn.*—Corn made better advance during the first decade and cultivation was favored the first part of the month by mostly fair weather. Progress of the crop was fair to very good in most portions of the belt, though